1: Honigmann E-5 (1943-1945) 1949 ND12 Nahane ND12

hide which is to be cleaned. Another pole is placed across the lower portion of the horizontally leaning poles and lashed in position. The skin is then perforated and fastened to the frame. When hides are to be softened, they are fixed on a smaller frame, consisting of four poles, in which the side poles are anchored in the ground perpendicularly (Pl. 8, n).

Construction of most apparatus and all tool making is done by men. Young girls sometimes make stretchers for squirrel skin and women commonly erect the poles for stretching and softening moosehide.

Machines employed by the Kaska have either been purchased from traders or adapted from white sources. Among the machines in the former category are sewing machines, owned by women but purchased by men, and outboard motors, the property of men. A pulley is a common possession and in the fall is used in conjunction with an improvised winch to pull boats out of the water. The winch is made by driving two poles about four inches in diameter and five feet long into the ground about six feet apart. Each pole is grooved on the side which is away from the water and about six inches from the top. A smooth green pole, about four inches in diameter, is fitted into these grooves to serve as a winch. The pull of the boat is sufficient to keep the winch from slipping out of the grooves. A handle is made by lashing a green spruce pole, about two feet long and two inches in diameter, at right angles to the winch.

Every household uses such cooking utensils as frying pans, straight kettles varying in size from one to five quarts, coffee pots, bowls, plates, cups, silver plated spoons and forks, wash basins, and washtubs. A few families have also accumulated china cups and dishes. Bottles and jars are generally saved for storing homebrew and may also function as baby bottles, candlesticks, and sugar bowls. The fifty pound drums in which dehydrated milk is purchased are used to store rice and flour. Empty sugar and flour sacks are widely used to contain tea, rice, meat, and many other commodities. Discarded oil tins are used for storing gasoline and kerosene.

Domestically manufactured utensils include moosehide gun cases, embroidered with silk thread, needle cases, made of scraps of cotton cloth, sewing kits of velvet fitted with pockets and embroidered with silk thread, and envelopes of birch bark containing sinew line or pounded beaver castors.

Productive capital. In general the producer goods needed by an individual or family, both home constructed and purchased, are found in every settlement. Thus each family is in an equal position to secure or create necessary consumer goods. Even if an object is not owned by an individual, it may generally be borrowed from others within the winter settlement or from nearby neighbors. If not immediately required by the owner, such articles are readily loaned, and rent is rarely or never demanded. If an outboard motor is loaned, the borrower is only expected to supply his own gasoline. When dogs are loaned, it is with the sole stipulation that they will be reasonably well fed and otherwise cared for. In short, the necessary productive capital is widely distributed or generally accessible.

EXPLOITATIVE ACTIVITIES

During nine or more months of the year, from the middle of August till late in May, the Kaska Indians are actively occupied in exploiting the resources of their sub-Arctic environ-

1: Honigmann E-8 (1943-1945) 1949 ND12 Nahane ND12

it rains, rubbers may be put over moccasins but little leathercy is shown by adults or children in allowing the feet to become wet.

Most clothing is purchased from local traders; a little from a Canadian mail order house. Some items are domestically manufactured by women, including girls' and women's dresses, children's underwear and overalls, moccasins, mittens, duffel, and caribou skin shirts for men's hunting wear. The material for dresses is obtained locally and the patterns of the finished article always follow those of commercially finished garments. Sewing machines are widely used in dressmaking. The pattern for children's one piece long winter underwear is shown in Fig. 6, c. Two of these pieces are cut. In sewing it becomes necessary to cut away the upper from the lower portion at the waist and sew them together again in proper alignment. An opening is cut in the front, from neck to waist, and fitted with buttons and button holes.

Moccasins and mittens are cut from tanned moosehide, only babies' moccasins being prepared from the softer caribou hide. During the period of field work most families were short of hide, although partially tanned skin was available for further processing. It was only in late October that two such skins were finally smoked; they were immediately sewn into garments. The foot portion of the moccasin is cut by folding a piece of moosehide, of the required length and width, once along the length (Fig. 6 a, I, a-b) and then cutting out the curved forward portion indicated by the broken line in the figure. The worker often goes over her cut to ensure a smoothly flowing line. The heel (x-y) is cut after the tongue has been sewn to the foot part, and after the heel has been partially sewn from the top (c-c) for about one inch (II). The tongue (III) is cut by folding a rectangle of moosehide or caribou hide, about one half the size of the footpiece, on the diagonal (d-e). The cut is then made as indicated by the broken line. In an adult's moccasin, the tongue is placed about one inch from the forward edge of the footpiece and the sides of the skin are then gathered up and sewn to the edges of the tongue giving the blunt toe (IV). Sometimes the tongue is covered with a piece of black velvet or otherwise decorated before being sewn to the footpiece. If the moccasins are to be of the slipper type, a cuff about an inch wide is sewn from the upper edge of the tongue all around the open portion of the footpiece. In winter, ankle wraps of eighteen ounce canvas are sewn around this part, and tanned moosehide laces are affixed. Laces may be attached in two ways. Either a single piece of line is threaded in and out around the heel and side of the moccasin and then two equal lengths left free to tie around the ankle wrap or two equal pieces of line may be passed through narrow slits cut on either side of the front opening and held firm with a single overhand knot.

The pattern for a child's mitten is illustrated in Fig. 6, a. Four pieces of material are cut to pattern (I). In two of these, thumb openings are made. Two thumb pieces (II) are cut, and folded, (a to c), and sewn (ac to b). The thumb is attached to the body of the mitten with point (ac) matching (a'c') and (f) matching (f'). The back and front of the glove are then sewn together. For an adult, the cuff portion is cut a good deal wider, so that the upper width of the cuff exceeds the widest part of the hand section by about three inches. Mitten duffel are cut in the same general style but are, of course, smaller than the gloves which cover them. Sinew line is generally used to sew mittens and footwear. When moccasins become worn they are frequently patched, the patch being sewn on the inside of the